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Chrick. The names of CRAN mercoan Episcophian.

Of works such as the above, while they are the most desirable auxiliaries of which a cleryman can possess himself, no inquiring Episcophian would, we think, willingly be destitute: one or more copies are almost indipensable to a Sunday School or Parochal Library. To facilitate their acquisition, and to reder practicable their distribution by beareolest individuals and Societies, the proposed publication has der practicable their distributions publication has lividuals and Societies, the proposed publication has been undertaken, and is offered on the following liber-

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Others disposed to aid in the accomplishment of the gundertaking, and heccming responsible for the payment of the subscriptions which they may dotted the subscriptions which they may dotted the subscriptions which they may dotted a commission of 10 per cent. spon their health of the subscriptions which they may dotted a commission of 10 per cent. spon their health of the subscriptions which they may dotted a commission of 10 per cent. spon their health of the subscriptions when they may dotted a commission of 10 per cent. spon their health of the subscriptions when they have the subscriptions

amount.

The first volume, for the present year, will appear about the lat of May; and the second in he ment of June: the third and fourth, as nearly as gracticable, as the lat of July and the lat of October. It is proposed that the first two volumes shall consist of the following matter; or as nearly as, as may be compatible with ity typographical arrangement of the work.

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Office. SUBSCRIPTIONS To the FAMILY VISITER & total CHIL DREN'S MAGAZINE, also received at this Office

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## Figure Gazette.

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ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1830.

NO. 80

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN. BICE-THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

MISCELLANEOUS. DOMESTIC SCENE.—BY MBS. HEMANS. DOMESTIC SCENE.—BY MRS. HEMMES
This early day—and sunlight stream'd
soft through a quiet room,
That hush'd but not forsaken seem'd—
still, but with naufit of gloom;
For there, secure in happy age,
Whose loope is from above,
A falter communed with the page
Of Heaven's recorded love.

Of Heaven's recorded love.

Pure fell the beam, and meekly bright,
On his grey holy list.,
And touched the book with tenderest light,
As if its light were there.
Bit oh! that parisach's aspect shone
With something loveller far—
A radiance all the spirit's own,
Caright not from sun or star.

Carght not from sun or star.

Some word of life even then had met
His calm benignant eye;
Some such at promise, breathing yet,
Of immortality:
Some heart's deep language, where the glow
Of quenchless faith aurrives;
For every feature sai.1—18 know
That my Redeemer lives.

That my Redeemer lives
And silent stood his children by,
Hushing their very breath
Before the solemn sancting
Of thoughts ofer a weeping death;
Silent, yet did not each young breast
With love and reverence melt?
Oil blest be these fair girls—and blest
That home where God is felt.

--660----630--

INTERESTING NARRATIVE. On Wednesday week, a young man, dress-din sailor's clothes, named John Popjoy, as brought before the sitting magistrate at Union Hall, charged with an attempt to break ato a house in the parish of Newington. The hyperigation of the case excited. vestigation of the case excited very great sterest, owing to the accused having been the means of saving the lives of 40 persons, he were landed on a desert island near New Zealand, in the month of August last, from a ressel called the Cyprus, the crew of which nationed on the passage between Hobart Town and M Quarrie Harbour.

It appeared that the accused had been drink-

with a shipmate until it was too late to return to his lodgings, and was making his way into ah empty house, when he was detected that he was the means of saving he lives of the crew and passengers of the

The magistrate feeling very desirous of hearing the particulars of the mutiny on board rig Cyprus. nearing the particulars of the mutiny on board the vessel, requested Popiqy to give an account in his own way; a statement which may not be uninteresting to many of our readers.

"In August, 1820, he embarked on board." Cyprus brig at Hobart town, bound for the Cyprus brig at Hobart town, bound for M'Quarrie harbour with convicts, and a de-

achment of soldiers under the command of Lieut. Garew, an officer of the G3d regiment. On the third day they came to anchor in Research Bay, and while there Lieut. Carew research Bay, and white there Lieut. Carew proposed that some of the ship's crew, together with himself, should get into the long boat for the purpose of fishing in shore. Towards evening they heard several muskets shot on board the brig, to which they pulled immediately, and found the convicts had murinical and were in preseasing of the vessels. tention to the account given by Poply of this immediately, and found the convicts had mutioid, and were in possession of the vessel; they were immediately, ordered on deck by the mutineers, who were all armed, and five soldiers were lying, wounded near the mainmant, and groaning from the pain of their wounds. Poploy was saked by the mutineer, who, acted as the captain, whether he would accompany them to the coast of Chili, on the promise of being made 2d mate, but he refused the offer, and was sent below with ship's company, who, at this time had not been sent ashore, owing to a heavy gale that had just sprung sp. Finding that a convict named liryan was sentinel over the hatchway, with whom Poploy was rather a favourite, he was admitted upon deck by this man, and under pretence of going for a drink of water forward, whether the would have been shore in a tempestuous sea. Unalanding on a desert shore, Poploy had not been long there before he discovered a light at some distance, and a state of the cyprometry of the light of the main to he was excessive, the same moment as heard an officer of the sound had been the sound had been the sound had been the sound had been the light of the sound had been the heard of the officer. The sa tinied, and were in possession of the vessels they were immediately, ordered on deck by

distress, or die in the attempt. They had not proceeded far before they came to a broad ...ver, when one of the party left his companions, declaring that he would go back and expire with the rest rather than hazard the expire being drowned or killed by the natives. Pop-joy, and his only companion then rushed into the river, and succeeded in gaining the oppo-site bank, and then went forward for about five miles, when they came to another river, across which they swam with their clothes on their heads. The moment, however, they got to the other side, they were dreadfully alarmed on seeing a party of Indians with long spears, coming towards them; not a moment was to be lost now, and the poor fellows were obliged to seek safety by flight, and recross the river, leaving their clothes behind them. They were now three days away from the rest of their unfortunate companions, and on the way back Popjoy and his fellow traveller, underwent very dreadful sufferings, both being naked, and having no other food to subsist upon except wild berries and a few muscles they collected on the sea shore. When they got back to the place from whence they set out, their miserable fellow sufferers scarcely knew without of them their hadrens. knew either of them, their bodies and legs were lacerated in such a manner by the bush es, briars and stunted wood, over which they had passed in their journey.
On the return of this enterprising but un-

successful attempt to gain Habart Town, Pop-joy constructed a kind of canoe out af the gum tree, in which he got out a sufficient distance to sea to be enabled to catch fish for the sub sistence of the whole party. In this way they continued to live for seven days, until the frail bark went to pieces, and then they were frail bark went to pieces, and then they were reduced to the necessity of living upon a few muscles and a species of wild parsley. The wife of Lieut. Carew and his children now began to drop away and fall sick; at length Popjoy succeeded in forming the frame of a cance, and with two hammocks, which were brought on shore, he covered the bottom and sides, and laid it all over with soap, which some of the people happened to have in their pockets, when they were turned ashore. In this frail bark Popjoy and Morgan, launched out to sea, and after being buffeted about for five days, on the evening of the fifth day were thrown ashore on Partridge Island, the canoe having gone to pieces, and had resigned themselves up for lost, from the extremity of fa-tigue and starvation. They had not, howev er, been many hours in this deplorable condier, been many hours in this deplorable condition between the magistrate, who was about to remand him, when Snow, the beadle of Newington, entered the office, and having recognized the accused, said he deserved better of his fellow countrymen than to be placed in theituation he then appeared. Snow knew him when a boy, and at a very early age he went to sea, and remained abroad 13 or 14 years, and had not been heard of until arecent occasion he (Snow) had heard, from undoubt-seartherity, that he was the means of saving were enduring in their desolate abode, and no time was lost in despatching two of the ship's boats laden with provisions for their use. The welcome assistance arrived in time to save the lives of the unfortunate sufferers, and in less than a week they were all landed safely in Hobart town; & at the time of Popjoy's departare for England were recovering from the effects of the dreadful privations which they suffered after being nut advers by the autience.

of the dreading privations which they suffered after being put ashore by the mutineers.

Poplyy produced a letter from the authorities of Hobart Town, in which his conduct during the trying occasion was extolled in the highest manner. If another day's delay had occurred many of those who were thus fortunately saved must have perished. The bare fact of their having sustained for 13 days up-on muscles is a proof to what extremity of dis-tress they must have been reduced.

Mr. Chambers listened with the utmost at tention to the account given by Popjoy of his and his companions suffering under the trying circumstances, and said his conduct was entitled at the history companions.

THE COLONY AT LIBERIA.

From the African Repository. Examination of Mr. Farners DEVANT, High Sheriff of the Colony of Liberia, before a Committee of Con-gress, on the 26th and 27th of May, 1830.

We published in our number for April, the Report of the Committee of the House of Re-presentatives, to whom was referred the me-morial of the American Colonization Society, addressed to that body and to the Senate of morial of the American Golomization Gotesty addressed to that body and to the Senate of the United States. This Committee consisted of the Hon. C. F. Mercer, Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, Mr. Ruse, Mr Williams, Mr. Vauce, Mr. Denny and Mr. Kincaid-Just before the adjournment of Congress, Mr. Parent Denny and the earliest most in-Francis Devany, one of the earliest, most intelligent and respectable settlers in Liberia, who has, for some time, held the office of High Sheriff in the Colony, arrived in Washington, and as he had resided in Africa for more than 7 years, had discharged faithfully and usefully the duties of several responsible offices, and had been and continued to be engaged in extensive trade, it was deemed important, by Mr. Mercer, Chairman of the Committee just mentioned, to receive his testimony, respecting the geography, climate, soil, natural and civil History, municipal government, manners, productions, commerce, navigation, arts and improvements of the Co-

of Free coloured Persons in Liberia. The Committee, together with several Senaturs and Members of the House, invited to attend on the occasion, met in the Capitol on the morning of the 26th of May, and the replies of Mr. Devany to the various questions pries of Mr. Devany to the various questions proposed by the Chairman, and other gentle-men of the Committee, excited so much inte-rest, that the examination was continued until after the Meeting of the House of Representatives summoned the moinbers to their scats, when an adjournment took place until 9 o'clock the next morning. At that time a much larger number attended than in the preceding day, and through the kindness of Mr. Stansbury, Reporter to the House, we are enabled to present the following statement as comprising, briefly, the testimony given by Mr. Devany, in reply to the interrogatories

proposed to him.
It should here, perhaps, be stated, that Mr.
Devany was born in South Carolina, a siave,
the property of Langdon Cheves, Esq. formre lySpeaker of the House of Representatives; that after acquiring his freedom, he practised the trade of a sail maker in the employment of Mr. Fortin, a man of colour well known in Philadelphia; that more than seven years ago, he embarked for Liberia; that while employed a few months by the Colonial Agent, to navigate a small public vessel to different parts of the coasts, for the purpose of obtaining supplies for the early settlers at Moarovia, he was enabled to acquire the sum of \$200; that with this he commenced trade, and from sales made on his own account and as consignee of others, he has, in less than six years, amass, and to work a country to the commenced trade, and from sales made of dress; the men wearing pantaloons, and to work a country to the commenced trade, and from sales which the commenced trade, and from sales where the commenced trade, and from sales wher mide on his own account and as consignee of others, he has, in less than six years, amassed a property valued by him at from 15 to \$20,000. Mr. Decany states that his seles in a single year had amounted to \$25,000 dollars. The Brig Liberia in which he took passage with his family for Philadelphia, to visit his own and his wife's relatives, brought from the last the community having partialoons, and the women a cloth garment, covering nearly their whole person. They were former that situation will not pass through the town, but take a circuitons route to avoid observation. No dancing is practised; the religious own and his wife's relatives, brought from the Colony on account of the owners a cargo valued at 20,000 dollars.

Mr. Devany stated, in reply to queries put

to him by the Hon. Mr. Mercer, Judge Spen-cer, and others, that the Colonists labour under very serious inconvenience, for want of a National Flag, under which to sail. A number of vessels are owned by them, which might and would, be engaged in commerce to this country, but which are laid up at present for want of a Flag. Mr. Devany himself owns one which cost him a thousand dollars. Another Chairman and the control of the cost him a thousand dollars. ther Colonist owns a vessel that cost 6,000 dollars. Both these valuable vessels are now laid up and going to decay, as the owners do not consider it safe to veature them at sea under existing circumstances. Besides these, there are five or six others owned in the Co-lony, of smaller value. These are engaged in a coasting trade of very confined extent; the greatest distance to which they venture to go, is as far as Sierra Leone. The object of their apprehension is not the hostility of the Euro-pean powers, but the pirates who infest those seas. The British and French have both be-haved in the most friendly manner toward the Colonists. The French sloop of waf Diathe Colomsts. The French stoop of war Diagon captured one of these pirates, and carried her into Goree, whence she was sent home to France and condemned. The British sloop of war North Star, captured another, but gave of war North Star, captured another, but gave her up again, for want of sufficient evidence for her condemnation.—These pirates consist chiefly of Spaniards, some of whom sail in American vessels.—When one of these strange sails approaches, the Colonists feel some apprehension, and immediately resort to the Fort, and put themselves under arms. They have six volunteer companies in uniform, besides militis, amounting in all to about 500 effective men. The Colony had not been attacked since the time, at which Mr. Devany arrived, which he attributes to the fact, that the tacked since the time, at which Mr. Devany arrived, which he attributes to the fact, that the health he colony and been string thened, by a reinforcement of its members, and was in posession of cannon and wher means of defence. Efforth were making to increase these means, but the colonists hall be little money its devote to that object. They have a stone Fert called Fort Stackton, which was repaired by the late Dr. Randall, and is about two thirds finished. It is of stone,

granite, very hard and solid. Besides this, they have another species of stone, much softer and impregnated with iron. This latter is employed in Signal Leone, almost exclusively; but at Monrous it is out partially used, for window sills, chimney pieces, &c. They get lime in abundance, from shells on the Junk river. It is of the best quality, and makes good hard finished walls. Wood being pleaty, they have all the building materials they can desire, with the exception of nails and iron work.—The harbour is counted the best on that coast, and is seldom without a vessel There are nine feet water on the bar, and 12 to 16 on the inside of it. Mr Devany, in 1824 was in command of a Colonial vessel for 6

The prevailing morals of the Colonists are good. Mr. Devany has witnessed but one fight among them during his residence there. and that was occasioned by a sort of political quarrel with a coloured man from Sierra Leone, who partaking of the jealous spirit which prevails among some persons there, had spoken in an abusive manner of the American Colony and its Government. Larcenics under the value of five shillings, are punished by fine. Those above that sum, by imprisonment and waipping. No instance of capital crime The courts when sitting, are well first cost.) The courts when sitting, are well attended. Witnesses are brought up by a process of subpona, as in the United States. some instances of intemperance have occurred, but the habit is confined to two persons only, (and does not go to such an extent, as to be of serious injury to the families of the in-dividuals,) who are blacksmiths. They have three churches, frame buildings, one of them with a steeple. One belongs to the Baptists, another to the Methodists, and one not yet finished to the Presbyterians. Divine service is attended three times on Sunday, and also on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. The Sunhat take a circuitons route to avoid observa-tion. No dancing is practised; the religions part of the community having prevailed in discouraging it. Several of the neighbouring tribes have voluntarily put themselves under the laws of the Colony, and sought its protec-tion. Out the death of old King Peter, a cele-brated chief in the neighbourhood, his head man, called long Peter, made an effort to usurp the government of the tribe. But they fled to the Colory for protection; in consefled to the Colony for protection; in consequence of which delegates were sent among them, and the matter was compromised, by appointing Long Peter as head man, but not as King. The chief acquiesced in this arrangement, and the people were satisfied and feturned to their employment. The natives of this tribe have alopted our dress, and many of the shildren attend the schools in the Coof the children attend the schools in the Co-

A very active trade is carried on at Monrovia. A Colonist, by the name of Waring, will have sold goods this year to the amount of \$70,000. Mr. Devany's own sales amount to between 24 and \$23,000. Being asked how much he considered himself worth, he rehow much he considered himself worth, he replied that he had computed his property at \$20,000, and would not be willing to take that sum for it. He has beeu in the Colony seven years, and had but little property when he went there. Coffee is very abundant in the higher and more rocky grounds; on sandy soil it is not so plenty. The produce of the plants is very various; from some trees enough may be gathered to fill a pocket handkerchief of the largest size, while others will not yield more than half a pound. It resembles the coffee of Java, being white and of large grain.—There is another of smaller grain, but this is but little used. The Colony as yet hav not made coffee an article of export, the Colonists not having had time to engage in the regular cultivation of the plant. They gather, how ever, enough for their own consumption.—ever, enough for their own consumption.—They export dye woods of different kinds, hides, ivory, palm oil, and rice. The French in particular are desirous of trading in the last article.—Provisions are plenty, and in order to keep up the native trade they are sometimes taken in greater quantities than can be consumed. The traders refuse none that is brought in.—The Colonists in general are well satisfied with their situation. The exceptions are very few, and consist of some old women and persons of very weak capaci. plied that he had computed hi exceptions are very few, and consist of some old women and persons of very weak capaci.

and the walls ten feet high. But as the platforms for the guns are not yet finished, it is
at presentable to work but two small eightteen cannonades. The stone of which it is
built, and which is commonly employed in erecting the houses of the Colonists, is a blue
recting the houses of the Colonists, is a blue
granite, very hard and solid. Belides this,
Colonists weald be giad to get
found, beef, mutton, fish, found, she, in the fruits of the country, which are
with the fruits of the country, which are
recting the houses of the Colonists, is a blue
Colonists is hed become of dissatisfied as to re-Dreskiest. Being asked whether any of the Colonists had become so dissatisfied as to remove, he replied that one or two had done so. One in particular had returned in the same vessel with himself. This was a coloured man by the name of Hunt, who had been originally allowed the manual distance of the colonists. ginally a slave, but was liberated in Richmond; ginally a slave, but was liberated in another by the name of Wilson, whose and another by the name of Wilson, whose and another by the name of which whose arcentionable. He had character was very exceptionable. He had left a wife in the United States, and on coming to Monrovia was desirous of marrying another Woman. Being prevented from doing so, he had gone to Sierra Leone, where he married, his first wife being still living.

married, his first wife being still living.

The health of the Colony is, in general good. From ten days to six weeks after their first arrival, strangers are liable to attacks of the ague and fever, but after that time they are usually healthy. Mr. Devany had travelled up the St. Paul's river till he came to a series of falls extending in all about 10 or 12 miles, in which space, the water often falls perpendicularly 20, 50, and 50 feet. About 60 or 80 miles up that river, lie the dominions of King Boatswain. The intermediate country is fively wooded, aboanding with valuable ship timber. They have a species of oak, which is an ever-green, and grows to the size which is an ever-green, and grows to the size of five or six feet in diameter at the stump, rising from 60 to 100 and 110 feet without a limb. They have besides had yet occurred. Where the laws of the Colony are silent, resort is had to the laws of the U. States, so that no crime can, through any deficiency of that kind, be committed with impunity. One case had occurred in which a Court of Inquiry was held, upon a Colonist charged with having fired a gun in one of the Kroo towns, by which a man was accidentally shot. The matter, however, was compounded, by paying a fine of a hundred bars to the friends of the deceased. (A bar is a technica term, signifying a quantity of But at Cape Montserado, nothing of this kind. is a technica term, signifying a quantity of But at Cape Montserado, nothing of this kind goods of any kind, to the value of 25 cents is known; nor is the lumber of the houses lia-first cost.) The courts when sitting, are well ble, as in some parts of Africa, to be destroyble, as in some parts of Africa, to be destroyed by ants. There is a species of clay, however, which the ants, called by the natives 'Bug a Bug,' use in building their nests, and which is also used by the poorer inhabitants in plastering their houses, and which contains an insect that does eventually destroy the timber. They have some timber which is never known to contain a worm, though it may have bein upon the ground ten years. may have lain upon the ground ten years .-They have a species of teek, similar to that of Brazil; also a brimstone wood, much resem-bling mahogany, but of a lighter colour.— They have the great ant of Africa, which however, instead of an annoyance, provas serviceable in clearing their houses of vermin of every description. A band of these formidable insects will attack and master a living rate and having put him to death will divide his body into small pieces, and marshalling themselves in array will carry every particle of the spoil out of the house to their nests.

They give the master of one of their schools salary of \$450. This he did not consider sufficient, and engaged in business as public sufficient, and engaged in business as public surveyor; in consequence of which the school had somewhat declined, but they had the prospect of getting another teacher. They are desirous of having white men, competently educated, to teach their schools; in which capacity only, and that of cleary men, white perpacity only, and that of clergymen, white per-sons are allowed to reside in the Colony. A sons are allowed to reside in the Colony newspaper is published in Monrovia, by

sons are allowed to reside in the Colony. A newspaper is published in Monrovia, by Mr. Russwurm, a coloured man, and a graduate of a college in Maine. He published a paper some time since in New York. He has now upon his list between 2 and 300 subscribers.

Mr. Devany had visited the Colony of Sicrra Leone, but found it by no means in so good a condition as their own. Heattributed the difference to the residence of European traders among them, who had engrossed the commerce to themselves, and treated the coloured inhabitants with little more respect than they would receive in Carolina or Georgia; not unfrequently ordering them to be whipped. In consequence of this, the spirits of the people were depressed, and numbers of them would gladly resort to the American Colony. But this is strongly discouraged, as they are not considered good settlers, and in several instances had created trouble. Being asked how the Agents of the Government treated the Liberian Colonists, Mr. Deyany repi e!, operfectly well, entirely to their satirefactors? They blaced them on a footing of treated the Liberian Colonists, Mr. Devany repi el, 'perfectly well, entirely to their satirefaction.' They placed them on a footing of perfect equality, as much as if no distinction of colour existed. The people had great respect for the Agents, but still felt themselves at the head of their society. Much activity, and emulation prevail; each settler endes our ing to push his own fortune by all proper and honourable means. If one builds himself a comfortable house this season, his neighbour will endeavour to have as good a one the nexter all endeavour to have as good a one the nexter of in lots, and when new settlers arrive they off in lots, and when new settlers arrive they employ a lottery to fix their several situations; will see and when new settlers arrive they off in lots, and when new settlers arrive they employ a fottery to fix their several situations; each being allowed in the town a quarter of an acre, and fifteen acres in the seighbourhood, which he is at liberty to califying for himself. Some who wish to become farmers, and settle at a distance, are allowed small farms of fifty acress. The said is cultivated.

White med are emposed to great desire the climate, it is belief to educate colored. In